

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Ownership of Undersea Oil

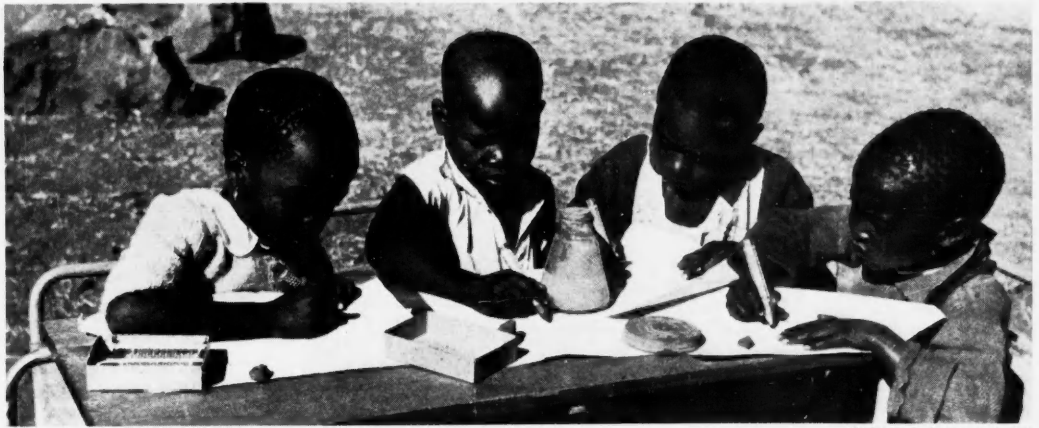
Both Federal Government and Coastal States Want Our Offshore Petroleum

ALONG the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, many drilling boats lie idle at their docks. These are small vessels with special equipment used in drilling for oil under the surface of the sea. Piled near them are steel barges and other marine equipment for searching out and procuring undersea petroleum supplies.

It is not lack of oil under the Gulf Coast waters that is keeping this equipment inactive. Geologists believe there may be as many as 11 billion barrels of petroleum in the submerged lands under the Gulf of Mexico. Another 2 billion barrels of oil, it is estimated, are under the Pacific waters off the California coast.

Nor is it a lack of demand for oil that is keeping the drilling vessels at their wharves. We are now using about 7 million barrels of oil a day in the United States. Consumption has gone up by 20 per cent over the past two years, and is expected to keep climbing.

Our drilling fleet is idle because of a long-standing dispute between the coastal states and the federal government. Texas, Louisiana, and California—off whose shores most of the oil-rich, submerged lands are located—claim that individual states should have possession of oil found in undersea areas immediately off their shores. The federal government says that it—not the states—has the right to these oil supplies. The controversy
(Concluded on Page 2)



WHAT FUTURE lies ahead for these young South African natives? Race problems now plague their country. CONSTANCE STUART FROM BLACK STAR

South Africa Tension Grows

Racial and Language Groups of African, Asiatic, and European Background Are Unable to Get Along Well Together in This Large British Dominion

THE Union of South Africa is a nervous nation. Although it is fairly rich in land and resources, its people are disturbed about their future. The main trouble is that the country's various racial and language groups are sharply divided. South Africa has little national unity.

White inhabitants make up a minority of the country's total population, but they are in command. Negroes and Asiatics, who claim that they have been treated harshly in many respects, feel deep resentment. Moreover, the whites themselves are divided into two rival groups—one with British background and one with Dutch. (See historical and geographic discussion on page 8.) Members of the "Dutch" group call themselves

Afrikaners, and speak a language known as *Afrikaans*. The "British" group is, of course, English-speaking.

Of the country's 12½ million people, about 8½ million are native African Negroes. Whites, of European descent, number slightly over 2½ million. They are frequently called "Europeans," even though practically all of them were born in South Africa. There are about a third of a million descendants of immigrants from India and other Asiatic lands. Over a million people, often designated as "colored," are of mixed race.

The tension among South Africa's different races and nationalities is so severe that it has led to violent demonstrations and rioting. At present there is extremely bad feeling because

of an effort—on the part of the government—to restrict the voting privileges of the few colored people who have been allowed to participate in elections along with whites. We shall discuss this political dispute later in some detail. First, though, we need to examine the racial situation out of which it has grown.

The full-blooded African Negroes, who make up about two thirds of South Africa's whole population, are from the Zulu, Basuto, and various other tribes. In some of their remote villages, they live much as their ancestors did, hundreds of years ago. About 3 million of them, however, have gone to the cities and mining camps, where they work as servants and laborers. Another 3 million are employed on farms and ranches.

These Africans live under many handicaps. In general, they are not permitted to hold any but the most menial jobs. Comparatively few schools are provided for their children. Those who have gone to the cities are not even allowed to move around freely in the white men's sections of town.

The Africans have practically no voting rights. Although they make up a big majority of the country's population, they can send only three representatives to the main house of Parliament. That house has a total of over 150 members. The Negroes cannot send any of their own people to Parliament; the few delegates they choose must be white.

Shortly before World War II, it was estimated that the Negroes were getting only a fifth of the total income earned by people in South Africa. They may not get much more today.

Asiatics and people of mixed race are a little better off, in most respects, than are the "Africans." However, they are not accorded equal rights with the "Europeans."

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Codes of Conduct for Citizens

By Walter E. Myer



Walter E. Myer

PEOPLE often justify questionable acts on the ground that they are customary. A lawyer, for example, with a client whom he believes to be guilty, may resort to sharp practices to win his case in defiance of justice, and he may truly say that such practices are not unusual. A businessman may practice deceit in advertising his products and find precedent for his act. Politicians often vote against their convictions in order to win support. Editors frequently take the popular side in controversies when they believe the unpopular side to be right. Men and women of all sorts often resort to little deceptions for their own personal advantage. Every one of these acts can be defended on the ground that other people are doing the same thing.

This raises the question as to whether

such an excuse is satisfactory. Is it enough to say that your acts are legal and that they are only such as many people engage in?

A higher standard is set forth in one of George Santayana's books. The philosopher says in the first chapter of *Character and Opinion in the United States*, that "the moral world always contains undiscovered or thinly peopled continents open to those who are more attached to what might or should be than to what already is."

Most people live in crowded territory. They dwell on thickly peopled continents. They go along with the masses. They move with the herd. Their moral standards are no higher than those of the common run.

There is a challenge, though, to the best citizens of the nation to follow a more distinguished course. They may remove themselves from the herd by going on expeditions of moral exploration. They know very well that the

world can never be a happy place in which to live if people do only that which they are legally required to do. They know of the heartaches which have resulted from the conduct of individuals in their personal relations—conduct which is legal and even customary but lacking in the highest moral quality of thoughtfulness, consideration, and altruism.

Admitting that it is hard to discover the roads to justice and truth, we may say first that many of the accepted moral codes are inadequate; second, that we can go far toward raising ourselves to higher levels by resolving to satisfy the exacting demands of conscience in the determination of our personal and public relations; and, finally, that we may enlist ourselves as explorers in search of those "undiscovered or thinly peopled continents" where those reside who "are more attached to what might or should be than to what already is."



"TERROR OF THE MARGINAL SEA." As this cartoonist pictures it, federal claims to undersea oil menace the states.



"DON'T MIND, DO YOU?" This cartoonist thinks the states' attempt to get undersea oil robs the general public.

Ownership of Undersea Petroleum

(Concluded from page 1)

has brought exploration for new sources of offshore oil just about to a standstill.

Though the issue has come in for a good deal of attention in the press in recent years, it continues to be the source of much confusion. Considerable misunderstanding exists about some of the terms frequently used. Before we examine the issue further, let us define some of these terms.

The *tidelands* are the strip of land lying between low-tide and high-tide marks along the coast. This term has sometimes been used—erroneously—to describe the area in dispute. Actually the federal government does not claim the right to develop the riches of the tidelands, but has left this area—between the low-tide and high-tide marks—to the states.

The *marginal sea* is the name often given to the area extending seaward from the low-tide mark to the traditional three-mile limit of national sovereignty. It is this area over which the present controversy rages.

Continental Shelf

The *continental shelf* extends from the low-tide line to a point where there is a marked steepening of slope to a greater depth. It is really an extension of the continent, covered with relatively shallow water. In the Gulf of Mexico, the continental shelf extends far beyond the three-mile limit. Up to now, possession of the oil found on that part of the continental shelf lying beyond the three-mile limit is not a big source of controversy, but it might turn out to be in the future.

Until about 20 years ago, there was little or no discussion about the ownership of undersea lands adjoining our coasts. Whether or not oil existed there was largely a matter of guesswork. Even had it been known that large supplies of petroleum were present, engineers would have thought the oil too difficult and too expensive to procure.

In the 1930's, however, the increased use of tractors, trucks, buses, and

passenger automobiles stimulated the demand for oil. The machines of production were depending increasingly on petroleum as a source of power. Oil came into wide use for industrial and home heating.

Owners of rich oil-lands along the California, Texas, and Louisiana coasts began to eye the shallow waters adjoining their holdings with new interest. They devised methods of undersea exploration and drilling. Soon they found that the offshore areas had ample supplies of oil.

Assuming that the lands belonged to them, California, Texas, and Louisiana proceeded to grant oil rights to private companies to explore the undersea areas. However, the federal government stepped in, and claimed that it—not the states—owned the submerged lands. The matter was thrown into the courts, but the war delayed final action.

In 1947 the Supreme Court reached a decision in a case involving California. It ruled that the United States—not California—had "paramount rights in, and full dominion and power over, the lands, minerals, and other things underlying the Pacific Ocean lying seaward of the ordinary low-water mark. . . ."

In June 1950, in cases involving Louisiana and Texas, the Supreme Court handed down rulings almost identical with the California decision. In effect, the rulings gave the federal government possession of the oil under the marginal sea.

Those favoring state control of the undersea land have not regarded the court ruling as the final word. They have tried several times to have Congress give title to these lands to the individual states involved.

The latest attempt occurred last month. Both bodies of Congress passed a bill favoring the claims of the states. The bill specified that the federal government would give to the states its claims on oil and other resources as far as three miles out to sea. (In the case of Texas, it would

be 10½ miles to sea, since Texas claims this boundary under the terms of her annexation to the United States in 1847.)

President Truman feels that the federal government should have the right to the oil in the disputed area. He vetoed the bill, just as he had vetoed a similar bill in 1946.

As these words are written, it is not known whether Congress will succeed in passing the bill over the President's veto. To do so, the lawmakers will have to approve the bill by a two-thirds margin in each house.

The views of the federal government may be summarized as follows:

"It is almost universally recognized throughout the world that the area seaward from low-tide mark at least to the three-mile limit is owned by the nation which occupies the adjacent land. Management and control of this area involves national interests and responsibilities.

"Oil found in this region belongs to the nation as a whole rather than to a few states. The federal government cannot afford to give up such wealth. We badly need reserves of oil for our Army, Navy, and Air Force.

"Three times in the past six years, the Supreme Court has specifically ruled out state ownership of these submerged lands. Surely the decision of the highest court in the land should be accepted as final."

Views of States

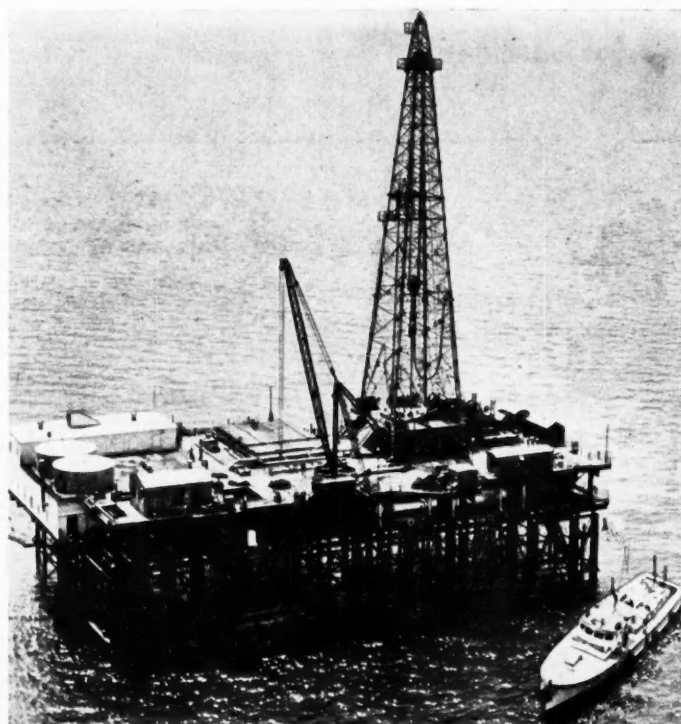
Here are the arguments put forth by the coastal states:

"From earliest times the states have owned the offshore areas adjoining them. When the 13 colonies won their independence, each colony took over control of its coastal waters and retained control when the United States came into existence. Nothing in the Constitution says otherwise.

"The Supreme Court decisions are, in effect, an infringement of states' rights. They increase the power of the federal government at the expense of the states. The nation's lawmakers, who are the elected representatives of the American people, should decide this important issue.

"The federal government was never interested in establishing title to the offshore lands until it found that oil existed there. It should not be allowed to take wealth which belongs to the states. Moreover, control of the land under the marginal sea might encourage the federal government to extend its control to regions underlying bays and inland waters."

Whether or not the most recent bill is passed over the President's veto, further action—either legislative or judicial—seems likely. Both parties to the controversy have indicated they will continue to assert their claims.



THIS WAS THE FIRST oil well to be sunk in the open sea. Who should own the undersea petroleum along our coasts? This is still a highly disputed question.

Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"New Looms," by Aníbal Buitrón, Americas.

The Otavalo Valley in Ecuador is a fertile and beautiful land, where the Indians are as firmly rooted as the trees. They have tilled the soil since ancient times; and long before the Incas or the Spaniards arrived they were weaving blankets and cloaks from cotton and wool. The cotton they got from tribes of the Amazon basin. The wool came from their own llamas and sheep.

These Indians' commercial textile industry is relatively new, though. It dates from 1915, when two Indians were asked to try to duplicate a piece of English tweed. Trying first on their own ancient looms, and then using looms like those introduced by the Spaniards almost 400 years ago, the Indians developed a material that sold well wherever it was taken.

Just a year ago, Ecuador's President asked the United Nations to help improve the methods used in the Indians' work. An expert was sent down and as a result, the people of Otavalo Valley are experimenting with a new loom—a hand loom used by the Oklahoma Indians.

The device is faster than the Otavalo's old Spanish loom and makes cloth that is stronger, better, and twice as wide as that made with the old equipment. New methods of washing, dyeing, and carding wool are also being introduced, and the Indians want new equipment for spinning.



NEW METHODS of spinning and weaving are being brought to Ecuador

If the new techniques spread, the effect on the Indians' way of life will be enormous. Houses will have to be enlarged to make room for the new looms. More sheep will have to be raised to supply wool.

While material produced on the old equipment was popular, that which is turned out by the new methods promises to find an even wider market. The Otavalo experiment could raise the Indians' living standards greatly and bring Ecuador an extra source of badly needed foreign exchange. The project shows the importance of the technical assistance programs being undertaken by the United Nations.

"Military Thinking," Editorial comment, Christian Science Monitor.

Is military thinking in danger of becoming supreme in the United States?

Some Americans claim so. Some of our allies fear so. Many neutrals be-



WHEAT FIELD in India. These American agricultural experts are conducting an experiment to demonstrate what modern farming methods can do for India.

lieve so. And the Communists—so they say—are sure of it.

Now we are necessarily concentrating on building our military power, but we must remember that we are doing so for defense, not for aggression.

Of course, there is danger that as we build our defensive strength we will rely too much on brute force. But one of the most hopeful signs is the attitude of many top military men in this country.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have shown an encouraging ability to keep the world picture in perspective. One of our leading military figures recently said that neither peace nor freedom can be preserved through force of arms. The first requisite, he declared, is spiritual strength; the second, economic strength; and third comes military strength.

Together with our build-up of arms, designed to prevent rather than initiate war, lie the affirmative tasks necessary for the liberation of all humanity. These tasks include the strengthening of individual freedoms within the democracies, the building of greater understanding and cooperation between the democracies, the raising of standards of living in retarded areas, the spreading of truthful information and dynamic ideas beyond all barriers.

Every resource of diplomacy, propaganda, trade, and political and moral warfare should be enlisted in this great positive crusade against the tyranny that holds men in chains. We are grateful that our top-level military men understand this need as well as the need for defensive strength.

"Secrecy in Government Prelude to Corruption," Editorial comment, Dallas Morning News.

Keeping open the sources of government news isn't a concern of newspapers and radio alone. It is to the interest of every citizen to see that the agencies at every level of government don't slam doors in the face of reporters.

Hiding news from the people is the most potent method of the dictator. It also provides cover for the crook who wants to line his own pockets by stealing from the public till. It isn't always pleasant for officials to do their work in glass houses. Yet keep-

ing the windows open to view is one of the most important safeguards to honest and democratic government. There must be no Iron Curtain of silence to hide the deeds of public servants.

"Ten-Point Program for U. S. in Asia," by Chester Bowles, Foreign Policy Bulletin.

Within the coming year, the American people will be called upon to reassess their foreign policy. Western Europe should soon be strong enough and our attention must turn to Asia.

If we are to have an effective Asian policy, we must realize that India is the key to Asia's future. Should India fall to communism, the world might eventually become communist-dominated. Any effort to pooh-pooh the possibility of this development in the next few years is both reckless and irresponsible.

Here are some suggestions as to what we can do to meet the danger:

1. Do not allow the November elections to blind us to the need for unity in carrying out a positive Asian policy.
2. Do not let disagreements with Prime Minister Nehru on specific questions cause us to question his devotion to democracy. Today Nehru stands as the strongest individual anti-communist force in Asia.
3. Be patient in our dealings with Asian nations. Above all, stop arguing that anyone who fails to agree with everything we do must be taking orders from Moscow.
4. Present to the world the real America of Jefferson, Lincoln, and Wilson, and not the superficial picture, which Asia most frequently gets, of a country arrogant with wealth and power.
5. Take every opportunity to express our historic dislike of imperialism in any form.
6. Show that we are making progress in overcoming racial prejudice among our own people.
7. Remember that freedom of speech and freedom to vote mean little to people who are hungry and need help.
8. Similarly, do not get discouraged about the problems of population and food. Be willing to help the countries increase their food production.
9. Remember that money alone will not meet the communist threat in Asia

—tact, intelligence, patience, and respect for the rights and convictions of others will be necessary.

10. Resist the temptation to think on a purely anti-communist basis. We can meet communism successfully only by presenting Asia with a better idea—the idea of a truly dynamic democracy.

"Hirohito versus the Stuffed Shirts," by William Costello, The Reporter.

With the restoration of Japanese sovereignty, the Emperor Hirohito, 124th heir of the Yamato dynasty, moves into a key position in the free world.

Until the end of the war, little was known about Hirohito, the man. He was a cloistered legend—the embodiment of superstition, reaction, and feudal divinity. His personality was whatever the government propagandists currently in power chose to make it.

With the arrival of American armies in Tokyo, Hirohito's imprisonment ended. He was given the freedom of his own country—freedom to travel anywhere and to talk to anyone. He made good use of his opportunities. He also chose to live much as his subjects did—accepting their rations when there were food shortages, cutting down on unnecessary expenditures around the palace, having his shoes repaired when they needed it rather than buying new ones. He became widely known and respected as a person, not as a "divine" being.

Hirohito is a persevering student of biology. True, he spends only one afternoon a week in his laboratory, and he will probably never be regarded as an eminent scientist. Nevertheless, there is one important point to be remembered. Any scientific research teaches a person to reason from cause to effect. It deals with precise and demonstrable fact, not with fuzzy tradition.

Hirohito is one of the few people in Asia trained in western scientific methods of thought and logic. This fact may have important repercussions—both in Japan and throughout the world. While the emperor has no actual power, he does have tremendous influence. If he makes his influence felt, Japan may become both strong and democratic. If he is again overshadowed by a self-serving group, Japan might swing as violently to the left as it once did to the right.



EMPEROR HIROHITO and his son, Crown Prince Akihito. They can do much to keep Japan a democratic nation.

The Story of the Week

Pacific Bomber Base

Just 400 miles off the coast of China is the island of Okinawa. The Air Force is making this island our biggest bomber base in the Pacific. Already Okinawa has an airstrip long enough to launch our huge B-36 bombers. And construction crews are busy building new roads, harbors, and barracks on the island.

Now some Air Force officials are talking of a plan to give the island a key part in our global defense schemes. According to this plan, the island would serve as a stop on a bomber-shuttle route should we become involved in a major war. Bombers could take off from the island, strike at targets deep in the Eurasian continent and then go on to Britain for refueling and rearming. Thus they could bomb more targets on a return trip to Okinawa.

Probably very few Americans had heard of Okinawa until World War II. Up until the closing days of the war the island, which is part of the



OKINAWA'S AIR BASE is being improved. It may soon play an important part in our defense plans.

Ryukyu chain, was under Japanese control. To win it, our forces fought one of the bloodiest battles of the war against determined Japanese troops. Ever since then the island has been under our control.

Of the Ryukyu Islands, Okinawa is the largest and most important. It is a very mountainous land with a hot, moist climate. Because it is in the typhoon belt, it suffers many storms. This, however, doesn't discourage its people, for many of them farm for a living. Their big crops are rice, sweet potatoes, bananas, and black sugar.

Whale of a Business

This month is an especially busy one for the Australian whale hunters. They are swinging into what they hope will be one of their best seasons. Between May and October, the hunters find, whales migrate to the warmer waters off Australian shores to escape the cold Antarctic winters. So the best time to catch the huge sea mammals is now.

Whale hunting actually is becoming a big business in Australia today. And the Australians are planning to make it even bigger soon. They are now building a chain of whaling stations. These will extend around western Australia, on the Indian Ocean, to the southern part of the country, which borders on the Pacific.

For the Australians, all of this means the rebirth of an industry which was one of their biggest busi-

nesses a hundred years ago. Back in 1841 many whaling fleets cruised Australian waters in search of whales. The world's demand for whale oil for lamps gave the young nation a million-dollar-a-year business.

When the kerosene lamp replaced the old whale-oil lamp, whale hunting, as a business, collapsed. A century later, however, new uses for whales were found, and the industry came to life again.

Today whale oil is used in making margarine, nitroglycerine, and soap. Whale meat may some day be a common dish on our dinner tables. The meat is also used to make a special feed for livestock. But perhaps the strangest use of all for whale is made in zoos. Some zoos are using whale oil to clean and polish their rhinoceros.

Koje Island

If there is any more trouble at the UN's big prisoner-of-war camp on Kojima Island, Brigadier General Haydon Boatner, commandant of the camp, thinks he'll be ready for it. At the general's orders, UN crews are building new, smaller stockades for the communist prisoners. Already Boatner has split up several of the camp's large POW groups and put them in the smaller areas where they will be easier to guard. The problem is not fully solved, however.

General Boatner took over the Kojima camp after the serious outbreaks last month. Under the old camp layout, with its large prison areas, POWs were hard to watch. Riots and murders occurred, and on May 7 prisoners captured the then commandant, Brigadier General Francis Dodd. After accusing the United Nations forces of cruel treatment, the POWs threatened to kill Dodd unless their demands were met.

To win Dodd's freedom, the succeeding commandant, Brigadier General Charles Colson, promised to give the POWs "humane treatment." In making this promise, Colson implied that the UN had abused the POWs—thus giving the Red leaders at the Korean truce talks excellent propaganda material. He and Dodd were



MARKET IN HONG KONG. British withdrawal of all business representatives from China has left the crown colony's future in doubt. Its economic activity is slowing down, and the Chinese have been hinting that they may try to take it.

both immediately reduced to the rank of colonel.

The POW riots, UN leaders feel, have a tie-in with the stalled truce talks. UN men point out that for some time the talks have bogged down on the problem of returning the POWs. At the talks the UN has said that it won't return any prisoners who don't want to go back to the communists. And interviews among the UN's captives show that 100,000 of the 132,000 we hold don't want to return to communism.

This bad publicity, UN leaders say, drove the communists to seek new ways to embarrass us. The riots, it is believed, were inspired by communist leaders who somehow got word to die-hard communists at Kojima. The fact that the compounds there were large and hard to guard helped the prisoners to carry out the schemes.

If such outbreaks happen again, says General Boatner, he'll be ready for them. The new camp layout and his get-tough policy, he feels, will make further outbreaks difficult. And to back him up, the famous U. S. 187th

Regimental Combat Team and some allied infantry units are on duty at the camp now.

Steel Controversy

A new round in our nation's steel dispute was touched off last week when the Supreme Court branded President Truman's seizure of the steel mills as illegal.

The conflict has been dragging along for months. Steelworkers want pay increases and other benefits, and the U. S. Wage Stabilization Board has supported many of their demands. Steel companies contend that they cannot give sizable pay boosts unless they are allowed to charge more for their product. Federal price-control officials, however, have opposed major increases in the price of steel.

Early in April, this deadlock was leading to a strike. President Truman then put the steel mills under government operation. Union leaders, not wanting to strike against the government, sent their men back to work.

The issue immediately arose as to whether President Truman had any legal right to seize the steel plants. The President, although his action was covered by no specific law, claimed that he possessed *inherent power* to take the seizure step as a means of preventing a crippling work stoppage during the present defense emergency. Mr. Truman's opponents argued that he could take no such action unless it was authorized by law.

The issue went to court. A week ago, the Supreme Court ruled against President Truman, thus requiring the steel mills to be turned back to their owners. A strike began at once.

British See Red in China

It's moving time for the British merchants in China. The traders have decided to quit trying to do business in the communist-controlled land. They are winding up their affairs there now and leaving.

Unlike many other western nations, Britain had thought that its merchants would be able to continue trading with China after the communists took over the land. British busi-



GENERAL HAYDON BOATNER (right) ordered "firm, but fair" treatment for communist prisoners of war when he took over command of the troublesome Kojima Island camp. The commandant is shown here with one of his staff officers.

nessmen stayed on in China and tried to carry on their trade as usual.

But they soon found that the Chinese communists weren't interested in trading with them. The Red bosses continually interfered with their work and slapped on high taxes which made business unprofitable. Moreover, the merchants had to keep on paying all their employees even though very little business was being done.

So the British have decided to leave China. The decision was a very hard one to make. For many years they had done a profitable business there. They had improved their properties—dockyards, coal mines, office buildings, hotels, and factories—until they had assets worth almost 1½ billion dollars. Now they feel that they'll be lucky if the Reds pay them for just a part of the investments they are losing.

Copper from Chile

Ever since last month, when America's copper contract with Chile expired, our leaders have been worrying. They have been afraid that we wouldn't have enough of this metal for our vital industries. Chile had been supplying us with a fourth of the copper we use.

Today the copper picture looks much brighter. Recently we signed a new pact with Chile. Under the terms of this agreement, we shall raise the price we have been paying from 27½ cents a pound to a new price around 30 or 35 cents.

The new agreement, however, raises a problem for the industries which use copper. They fear that the price increase will compel them to raise the prices of their goods.

Dutch Dig a Ditch

The last few days have been very exciting ones for the people of the Netherlands. They have been celebrating the opening of a new canal in their country.

Although the new waterway is only 20 miles long, it is important. Located in the heart of the Netherlands, it joins an older canal to provide a short cut between the North Sea and the Waal River. The latter is the southern branch of the Lower Rhine. The new canal halves the time that



COPPER MAY PAVE THE WAY to prosperity for Chile. The country's rich reserves are being developed with U. S. help.

barges take to sail from the big port of Amsterdam to the Waal. Both the city and the barge handlers are well pleased with the short cut.

Other nations besides the Dutch will find the new waterway valuable. For over a thousand years the Rhine has been an important artery in carrying the trade of central Europe. Vessels go as far south as Basle, Switzerland.

Before World War II the old Amsterdam-to-Rhine canal did carry a heavy traffic in central Europe's shipping. But the war changed business conditions to such an extent that this traffic now stands at about 50 per cent of the prewar figure. The Dutch think, however, that the new canal will help to increase it. Amsterdam is now twenty shipping hours closer to the river ports of Germany, France, and Switzerland than it was before the canal was opened.

West Germany

For the Germans the best they can do at the present is to sit tight and hope. Once again their divided nation is the scene of a clash in the war of nerves between Russia and the western nations.

All over Germany, Russia has been building spite fences between herself and the west. The Reds have cut the

telephone service between their part of Berlin and the western section. And the communist-controlled East German government has marked off a three-mile-deep defense zone along the border between eastern and western Germany.

The new communist moves started after the western nations scored the first victory in the struggle for the friendship of the Germans. This took place when the western nations signed a peace contract with West Germany.

The contract, which was signed at the West German capital in Bonn two weeks ago, isn't a peace treaty, which is what the Germans really want. A treaty would require the approval of the four big powers. So far, Russia has blocked such an agreement.

But the contract goes a long way in giving the West Germans the things they would get in a treaty. Under the contract, West Germany will become practically independent. It will control, in nearly every respect, both its domestic and its foreign affairs. Britain, France, and the United States will keep troops in West Germany, but their purpose is to defend the country, not to police it.

When West Germany agreed to the contract, it also entered a military alliance, the European Defense Community. This includes five other European nations: France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. Germany will contribute 12 of the first 39 divisions in the EDC army. This army will support the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces of General Matthew Ridgway.

Before the contract and the EDC alliance can enter into force, they must be ratified by the legislative bodies of the countries concerned.

Tab on Living Costs

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, which keeps tab of living costs, has both bad and good news for us. The bad news is this: the prices of most of the goods we need today are rising.

Bureau leaders, who compare prices from month to month, say that their most recent figures show a rise of one half of one per cent above the figures of the preceding month. This has come, Bureau officials say, largely because of sharp rises in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables.

On the other hand, the Bureau has

this bit of good news: the prices of clothing, particularly of shoes, are going down. In fact, the Bureau adds, clothing prices are at their lowest point since February of last year.

These figures are all part of a system of measuring living costs which the Bureau calls a *price index*. The price index tells us just how much living costs have varied over a period of years. It does this by comparing prices of goods now with the average prices of those same goods in the years 1935 to 1939.

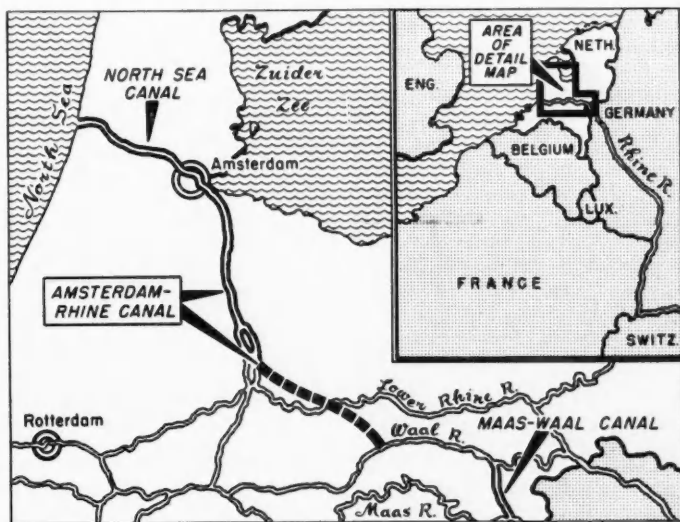


PRICES keep going higher and higher

The most recent price index shows that today we need \$1.90 to buy goods which in 1935-1939 we could have bought for \$1.00. To see what this means to us, suppose that in 1935-1939 a family could live comfortably on \$200 a month. Today that family would need \$380 to live as well as it did 13 to 17 years ago.

Labor unions have developed a unique way of using the Bureau's price index. In clauses of some union contracts, employers promise to add an extra sum to a worker's wages. This sum increases or decreases as the index goes up or down. Because a worker's pay under such a clause moves along with the index, we often call these provisions *escalator clauses*.

Many sports fans will celebrate June 12 as the birthday of baseball. They say it began on that day in 1839. Others, however, claim that the game was played here and in England before that year.



A NEW CANAL for the Netherlands. The Amsterdam-Rhine waterway is a bid for the rich traffic that moves down the Rhine River to the North Sea. Amsterdam hopes the shortened route will attract shipping that once went to other ports.



A ZULU RICKSHA BOY and his fares pose before a modern hotel in Durban, South Africa. The Zulus were once a fierce and warlike people.

South Africa Today

(Concluded from page 1)

South Africa's white inhabitants are at the top of the heap, but their position is not a comfortable one. They cannot forget that they are outnumbered four to one by discontented and hostile races. Many of the whites agree that the other races are being badly treated, but they are not sure how the situation can be remedied. Comparatively few of the Africans and other non-whites, it is pointed out, are adequately prepared for real freedom and political responsibility.

There are many foreign observers, however, who have little sympathy for the "Europeans" in South Africa. It is widely felt that the whites—as a group—have brought their predicament upon themselves through long years of failure to take enough interest in the other races' welfare and progress.

Almost Unanimous

Whites in South Africa are almost unanimous in wanting to keep fairly severe restrictions upon Negroes, Asiatics, and people of mixed races. Even so, the "British" and "Dutch" groups are in disagreement over how the non-whites should be treated. Generally speaking, the "Dutch," or *Afrikaners*, favor more severe treatment than do the English-speaking whites.

Afrikaners have the upper hand in South Africa at present. Their Nationalist Party controls Parliament, and their leader—Daniel Malan—is Prime Minister. African Negroes call Malan "the man with a fire inside him." This is because of his almost fanatical devotion to the idea that his *Afrikaners* are superior to other races and nationalities. He thinks the *Afrikaners* should be supreme in South Africa, and that non-white races should be kept strictly in submission.

South Africans of British background, although they do not want to give other races full equality with whites, favor a more friendly attitude toward them than does Malan. These English-speaking people work through the United Party, which lost control of Parliament in 1948.

Until recently, about 50,000 people of mixed race were allowed to vote with the white citizens, and most of

these colored voters sided with the United Party. They were to some extent political allies of the English-speaking group. After Malan rose to power, he decided to take away the colored people's right to cast ballots, except for a few separate parliamentary seats. He did this as a means of weakening the United Party, and also in order to push the colored people farther back from equality with the whites.

Under Malan's leadership, Parliament passed the measure which was designed to take away most of the political power of the colored voters. This spring, though, South Africa's Supreme Court declared that the act was unconstitutional, and ordered it canceled.

The court pointed out that such a measure, affecting people's political rights, would have to be passed by a two-thirds vote in Parliament. Malan and his Nationalists knew that they could never muster such a large majority, but they were determined to destroy the power of the colored voters anyway.

So they introduced a bill which

would end the Supreme Court's authority to declare acts of Parliament unconstitutional. Under this measure, the South African Parliament would become, like that of Great Britain, the final authority on the validity of its own acts. The bill may have gone into effect by the time this paper reaches its readers. Once it becomes law, Malan's Nationalists will consider themselves free to remove colored voters from the regular voting lists.

United Party members may protest that it is illegal for Malan's group to slash the Supreme Court's power so drastically. Some leaders in the state of Natal are talking of withdrawing from the South African Union.

Dictatorship?

Malan's opponents declare that he is leading the nation toward dictatorship. They are especially alarmed by the measure which makes Parliament a body with practically unlimited power. English-speaking South Africans fear that Malan and his *Afrikaners*, in control of Parliament, may use this power to oppress them. The Prime Minister's supporters reply that he does not want to be a dictator, and that he is doing what he regards as necessary for the nation's interests.

Malan was born in South Africa 78 years ago. He studied religion, and served as a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church for several years prior to World War I. Later he entered politics, and in 1918 was elected to Parliament. He was a cabinet minister from 1924 to 1933.

During World War II, sympathies in South Africa were divided. The country entered the conflict as an ally of Britain, although many of its people favored Germany. Malan is reported to have expressed sympathy for Hitler and the Nazis, but his friends say that he did not cooperate with Nazi and Fascist groups in South Africa.

Four years ago, an election brought Malan's Nationalist Party to power, and he became Prime Minister. Since then he has worked to entrench the *Afrikaners* as South Africa's dominant group.

Many observers in South Africa and elsewhere are afraid that there might eventually be an armed clash between the "British" and "Dutch" elements of the country's population. Already, both sides have formed army-like organizations which work up excite-

ment through great rallies and demonstrations. The *Afrikaners* have their Skiet Commando, which supports Prime Minister Malan. Another semi-military group, the Torch Commando, opposes him. The 175,000-member Torch Commando is led by Adolf Malan, a young cousin of the Prime Minister.

As can be expected, communists are taking advantage of the tension within South Africa. One of their main activities is to seek followers among the discontented non-whites, and they are having some success along this line.

South Africa's internal troubles raise questions about her relations with other countries. English-speaking inhabitants have a feeling of kinship with Great Britain, and South Africa is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Prime Minister Malan and his followers feel no friendship toward the British, and under Malan's leadership South Africa may eventually withdraw from the Commonwealth. As a self-governing Dominion or Realm, she is free to do so if she wishes.

Not all *Afrikaners* agree with Malan in his opposition to the British. The late Jan Christiaan Smuts, who fought against Britain in South Africa's Boer War, lived to become one



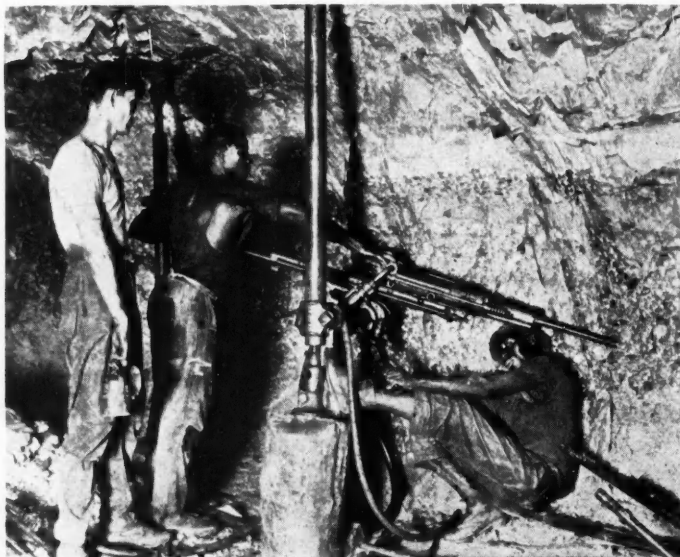
THESE LIONS LIVE in the world's largest zoo—the Kruger National Park in the Union of South Africa.

of the foremost supporters of the Commonwealth. In general, however, *Afrikaners* resent having Britain's monarch as their Queen. They would prefer to cut all ties with the English Crown, and set up a republic with a President.

Relations are frequently bad between South Africa and India, another Commonwealth member. India's leaders have objected to the way in which South Africa treats her residents of Indian descent. South Africa replies that foreign countries have no right to complain about how she deals with people inside her borders, regardless of those people's ancestry.

The South Africans with Dutch background do not feel that they have any special ties with the Netherlands, even though their language is similar to Dutch. They firmly assert that their only loyalty is to South Africa, and they accuse the English-speaking people of dividing allegiance between South Africa and Britain. The English-speaking group, many of whose families have been in Africa for three or four generations, vigorously denies this charge.

There is no easy solution to the problems and difficulties which South Africa faces. No matter what course is followed, the country's internal divisions are going to trouble her for a long time in the future.



UNDERGROUND DRILLING in a gold mine. A third of the gold mined throughout the world during the past 40 years has come from South Africa.

Study Guide

Undersea Oil

1. Why are many drilling boats idle along the Gulf of Mexico?
2. In what way is "tidelands" an erroneous term when applied to the present controversy?
3. Define the following: marginal sea, continental shelf.
4. How did oil men come to seek for petroleum beneath the sea?
5. What rulings has the Supreme Court handed down concerning offshore lands?
6. Give the views of the federal government in the present controversy.
7. What arguments are put forth by the coastal states?
8. Why is the controversy likely to continue, regardless of final action on the present bill?

Discussion

1. Can you suggest a compromise of some kind which would permit the development of undersea oil to be resumed at once?
2. Do you think that the federal government or the individual states should have possession of the petroleum supplies underlying the marginal sea? Explain your stand.

South Africa

1. How many people does South Africa have? About how large a portion of the population is native African Negro?
2. What kind of jobs do the Negroes generally hold? Briefly describe the conditions under which they live.
3. What is the position of Asiatics and people of mixed race in South Africa?
4. Who are the *Afrikaners*? Compare their attitude on race questions with that of the South Africans whose background is British.
5. Which of the two rival white groups is in control in Parliament? Who is Prime Minister?
6. Tell of the conflict that has developed in connection with the voting rights of about 50,000 colored people.
7. Why is there a strong possibility that South Africa will withdraw from the British Commonwealth of Nations?
8. Trace South Africa's history.
9. What are some of its major natural resources?
10. What is South Africa's position in world affairs?

Discussion

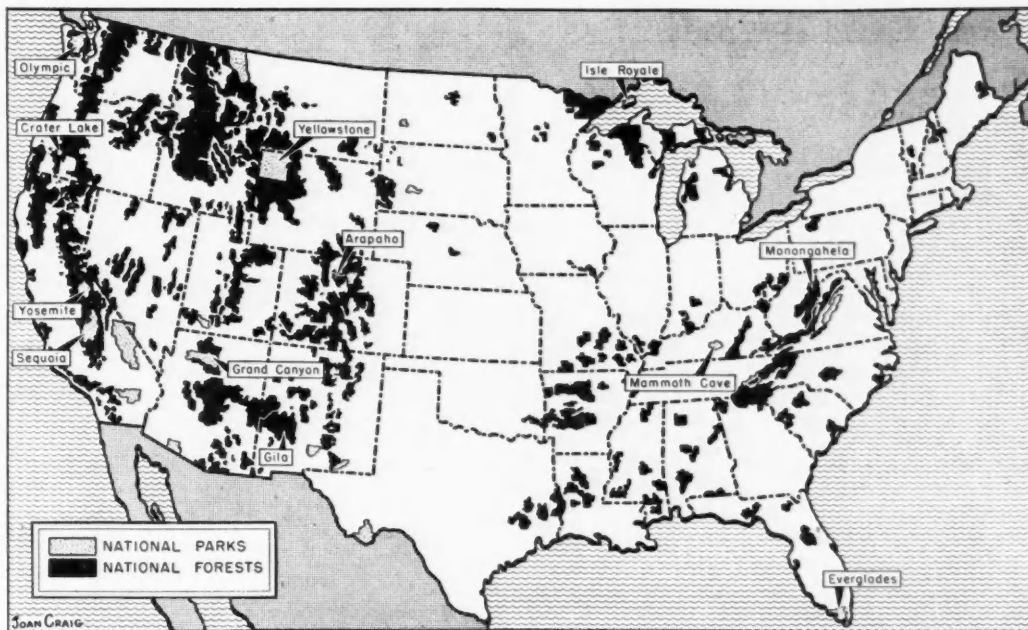
1. If you lived in South Africa, what steps do you think you might favor taking, for the purpose of relieving tensions among the different racial and language groups? Explain your position.
2. Do you or do you not believe it would be wise for South Africa to leave the British Commonwealth? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Where is whale hunting becoming a big business today?
2. What part may Okinawa play in our global defense plans?
3. What good news and what bad news has the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported?
4. Why are British businessmen leaving China?
5. How has the shipping time from Amsterdam to central Europe been cut?
6. Do you know of any national parks or forests near your home? If so, what are they?
7. Describe events that have taken place recently on Kojima Island.

Pronunciations

Afrikaans—äf'ri-kahns'
 Afrikaner—äf'ri-kän'der
 Bartholomew Diaz—bahr'tōō-lōō-mä'ōō dē'ās
 Basutoland—bah-sōō'tō-land'
 Bechuanaland—bēch'ōō-ah'nah-land'
 Hugenots—hū'guh-nōts
 Natal—nah-täl'
 Okinawa—ō'ki-nah'wah
 Ryukyu—ryōō-kyōō (y as in yes)
 Skiet—skēt



NATIONAL PARKS and forests, not all of which are shown on this map, offer many vacation sites

Vacation Lands for Us All

State and National Parks and Forests Give Americans an Opportunity to Enjoy the Great Out-of-Doors with Little Strain on the Pocketbook

MORE Americans are vacationing this summer than ever before. The American Automobile Association predicts that nearly 72 million people will take travel vacations this year.

If you are one of the 72 million who are planning trips, and if you enjoy camping, you may not have to go very far to find a first-class spot. Both federal and state governments have set aside vast lands for us.

Our National Park System contains 28 parks and 175 sites of natural and historical interest. The parks and monuments, which are supervised by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, cover 22 million acres—an area more than four times as large as New Jersey. In addition, there are more than 150 national forests, managed by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. These big wooded areas cover 179 million acres—more than an acre apiece for everyone in our country.

Uncle Sam's vacation lands stretch from the snow-capped peaks of Alaska to the subtropical wilderness of the Florida Everglades; from the sunny beaches of Hawaii to the cool green forests of Maine. Our national parks and forests offer mountains for climbing, trails for hiking, and lakes for swimming and fishing. In many of these areas you can see spectacular scenery and wildlife just as the first settlers saw them long ago.

Two Kinds of Areas

In general, our National Park Service supervises areas of two types: those which are noted for their scenic beauty and those which honor a famous person or event in our history. The historic sites include the Civil War battlefield at Gettysburg, the Statue of Liberty, and the Washington Monument in our nation's capital. One of the most recent additions to our park system is Independence Hall in Philadelphia where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Among the areas set aside for their

scenic beauty, none is more famous than the Yellowstone National Park, which covers two million acres in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. Yellowstone is the largest and oldest of our parks. It is a fantastic area of waterfalls, geysers, hot springs, forests, and mountains. Although best known for its Old Faithful Geyser, the park is one of the world's greatest wildlife sanctuaries. Visitors may see deer, elk, bear, antelope, and moose by taking a journey through the park on foot or horseback.

One of the most picturesque wonders of the world—Arizona's Grand Canyon—is located in a park of the same name. Its mile-high cliffs tower over the Colorado River, which flows like a satin ribbon through the canyon. During the summer, the sides of the canyon are lined with wild flowers.

Yosemite National Park in California is famous for its waterfalls and big trees. An automobile road goes directly through one of the giant sequoias. Another big tree is hollow inside, so that a person may step into it and look up to the sky.

People living in the central part of

the country may visit a number of famous parks, too. On the largest island in Lake Superior is the Isle Royale Park, which covers 200 square miles of forests, glades, and inland lakes. Platt National Park in Oklahoma, and Hot Springs National Park in Arkansas are unusual because of the mineral properties of the spring water.

In the eastern part of the United States is Acadia National Park, an area of spectacular beauty. Surrounded by the sea, it occupies most of Mount Desert Island off the coast of Maine. Its forests, lakes, and mountains attract a great many tourists each summer.

The Great Smokies

Among the other scenic spots in the east is the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee. There are 16 peaks above 6,000 feet in this chain. On the southwestern tip of Florida is the Everglades National Park. It is very different from any of the others so far described. The region is subtropical, and in its wilds you may see orchids, cypress trees, palms, turtles, alligators, and crocodiles.

Each park is in charge of a superintendent assisted by a number of rangers in forest-green uniforms. At the entrance, a Park Service guard will give you pointers on your trip. If you hike up one of the wooded trails, you'll find Park Service markers to keep you from getting lost.

In most parks there is no charge for the use of the camping grounds. Only one thing is required—that visitors take care of the places so that other people may enjoy them, too. Campers must burn their trash, and fires may be built only in safe places.

In addition to the vacation lands maintained by our federal government, there are many parks and forests run by the states. For information about the recreational areas near you, write to the state travel bureau or tourist information office at your state capital.



OLD FAITHFUL—a star attraction in Yellowstone National Park

Background for Today's News

South Africa's Sadly Divided Nation

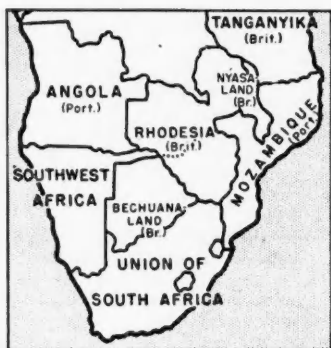
THE Union of South Africa (see article, page 1) first gained a place in world history during the period when Europe's daring explorers were just beginning to find their way around the globe.

The Portuguese navigator Bartholomeu Diaz discovered the Cape of Good Hope, the tip of South Africa, in 1488. For many years after that, ships stopped in South Africa to take on fresh water for voyages between Europe and Asia. The sea lane around the Cape was a famous one until the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 provided a shorter route.

Dutch from the Netherlands established the first regular settlement of Europeans at the South African Cape 300 years ago. The colony prospered under Dutch rule, but ran into trouble as other powers took an interest in it. Great Britain occupied the Cape between 1795 and 1803. In 1806, Britain set up a permanent occupation there.

Resentful of British rule, the Dutch began to move northward. They established new colonies in regions that now make up the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. The discovery of gold in the Transvaal in 1886 brought a rush of British settlers. Tension between the British and the Dutch led to wars by which Britain won control of South Africa in 1902. In 1910, the Union of South Africa became an independent, self-governing Dominion within the British family of nations.

THE LAND. With an area of 472,550 square miles, South Africa is just



SOUTH AFRICA and its neighbors

about as big as the states of Texas, California, and Pennsylvania put together. It is almost one third the size of the United States.

South Africa is unusual in that it surrounds a native state that is not a part of the Union. This state, Basutoland, is under the protection and supervision of Britain. Another protectorate, Swaziland, is nearly surrounded by South Africa. A much larger one, Bechuanaland, lies north of the Dominion.

Northwest of the Union is Southwest Africa, an area almost three times the size of Arizona. Southwest Africa was a German colony before World War I. The victorious allies took it away from Germany after the war and turned it over to the Union of South Africa for administration.

The interior of South Africa is a plateau 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea. The plateau is called the *veld*, a region with few trees but plenty of



CAPETOWN, with Table Mountain in the background. The city's scenery, its sandy beach, and its sunny climate make it a favorite resort for vacationers.

grass. The coastlands along the Atlantic Ocean on the west and the Indian Ocean on the south and east are flat. Forests cover a very small part of the country. Much of South Africa is dry most of the time. The climate is generally warm and sunny.

RESOURCES. In mineral resources, South Africa is one of the world's richest countries. The South African gold mines turned out a third of the gold mined by all countries in the past 40 years. The nation also mines most of the world's diamonds. It is rich in coal and iron, and also has copper, manganese, chrome, and other minerals. Most of the land, although dry, is suitable for farming.

INDUSTRY. As one would expect, mining is South Africa's big source of income. The Union has some iron and steel mills, but a large part of the minerals are shipped to other countries to be turned into finished products.

Most South African factories are small. They turn out foods, clothing, chemicals, and machinery. A big effort is being made to increase the number of factories, and South Africa confidently expects to be an important manufacturing country within a few years.

FISHERIES. Fishing along the 1,500 miles of South Africa's coasts is an important occupation. Hunting whales and refining the whale oil provide jobs for some South Africans, too.

AGRICULTURE. Cattle and sheep are raised on big ranches in the plateau region, the *veld*. South Africa is one of the world's biggest producers of wool, and it sells large quantities of meat to other countries. Wheat, citrus fruits, peaches, and grapes are grown in the southwestern coastal areas. Bananas, sugar cane, and tea are grown in eastern regions.

CITIES. The Union of South Africa has a number of modern cities, including the two capitals. Capetown, population about 500,000, is a leading seaport and the capital for Parliament. Pretoria, an interior city of about 250,000, is the administrative capital from which government is carried on when Parliament is not in session.

Johannesburg is the largest South African city and has a population of around 800,000. It is a business and manufacturing center. The port of Durban, population about 360,000, is a popular vacation resort.

Wide, busy streets, tall office buildings, smart hotels, big stores, and fine motion picture houses give the business centers of the cities quite an up-to-date appearance. However, the South African cities—like those in other parts of the world—have ugly slums behind their modern fronts.

THE PEOPLE. The two and a half million Europeans among South Africa's 12½ million population operate big farms or run mines, factories, and other businesses. The great masses of the native South Africans are poor laborers. A few of the Asiatics (mostly Indians) and some of the "Cape Coloreds" (people of mixed race) have become well-to-do as operators of small shops.

EDUCATION. Schooling is compulsory for Europeans (whites) between the ages of 7 and 16. Because of language differences, separate schools are maintained in some parts of the country for the English-speaking and the Afrikaans-speaking Europeans. The Union has five universities for those seeking college degrees. Wealthy students often attend one of the universities first and then go to Europe for advanced study.

Most of the South African natives have little or no education. However, a good part of the young people from now on should be able to learn to read and write. The government is encouraging the growth of elementary schools for the natives, and many native children are now going to school. Special schools also are operated to teach agriculture and some trades. Schools for the natives are separate from those run for Europeans.

Small numbers of the Africans of mixed race and a few of the Negroes are well educated. In many cases, these people were helped by missionaries and other groups. Some of them are doctors, teachers, businessmen, and students of politics. Many lead

campaigns to get better living standards and more educational opportunities for the native population.

GOVERNMENT. In form, South Africa's government is a parliamentary democracy modeled after that of Great Britain. There is a two-house Parliament to make the laws. A prime minister and cabinet form the executive branch of government. The right to vote for officials in South Africa is limited almost exclusively to citizens of European descent, as the discussion beginning on page 1 points out.

As a Dominion, or Realm, of the British Commonwealth of Nations, South Africa pays homage to Queen Elizabeth of Britain. A governor general represents the Queen, but the South African government is completely independent.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. South Africa is a member of the United Nations and is strongly anti-communist. Relations with the UN do not always run smoothly, however, because of differences over Southwest Africa, the former German colony.

This large territory is a mandate of the United Nations and is administered by the Union of South Africa. The Union has practically taken the territory over. Last winter a UN committee decided to investigate conditions among natives in Southwest Africa. In protest against the investigation, the Union of South Africa withdrew from the UN's General Assembly sessions. The South African prime minister, Dr. Daniel Malan, strongly opposes the UN's stand for the granting of more political rights to Southwest Africa's natives.

DEFENSE. As an anti-communist nation, South Africa sent an air-fighter squadron to join the UN forces in Korea last year. South Africa is cooperating with us and other nations in planning the defense of the Suez Canal and surrounding areas of the Middle East. Prime Minister Malan has said he wants a defensive organization for Africa something like the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which guards non-communist Europe.

We are to supply armaments to help South Africa build up her military power under an agreement made last winter. The Union's defense forces at present total barely 10,000 men for the army, air force, and navy together. The forces need a great deal of new equipment in order to expand.



DANIEL MALAN, South Africa's Prime Minister